

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 25 1878

The Charlottesville Jeffersonian thinks that "ss many who have been acting with the conser vative party are opposed to a convention for a congressional nomination in that district, the best way to preserve the organization of the party will be to make no nomination for the next congressman," and therefore hopes none will be made under the circumstances. It it very much to be regretted that there should be so much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the conser vative party throughout the State, and that so much bitterness of feeling should have been manifested, but we trust that ail this will be allayed; that the usages of the party will be strictly adhered to, and that when the cominations are made the nominees will be heartily supported. We are not far enough out of the radical woods yet to permit of dissensions and splits in the conservative party, and the result of defeat now would have a damaging effect upon the great battle to be fought for the maintenance of the rights of the people in 1830.

Hon. John T. Harris, candidate for Congress in the Rockingham district, in a recent speech gave his views upon the State debt, and said "whilst he did not consider the issue pertinent, get as the people seemed to desire his opinions he did not hesitate to give them. He had always been opposed to the Fanding bill; he regarded it a millstone about the neck of Virginia; he favored any readjustment of the State debt so as to bring it within the limits of the present rate of taxation; be considered Virginia sovereign in the premises, and it the Federal government, or any other power, should undertake to interfere with the exercise of that sover eignty, he would oppose it to the last extremity. and that the State, of necessity, must first apply her revenues to the maintenance of her

Mr. Eden, of Ill., "a prominent" member of the present House of Representatives has been relegated to the ranks, Judge II. B. Deens having received the nomination of the the democratic convention of his district. Mr. Eden was known in the house as a "chronic objector," especially to private claims, and his ideas of retrenchment verged upon mean ness so closely that he was frequently in the minority. It is well that his place should be supplied by another. One by one the people are "turning down" those who have served did, as you will see from the proceedings of the their country long enough for its good.

As soon as a few cases of yellow lever appeared in New Orleans, the sub committee of the Potter investigating committee, who were there, did not stand upon the order of their going, but went at once, "important business" demanding their return North, and so they are on their way home. Going to New Orleans at first was folly, but "Yellow Jack" has stepped in to relieve New Orleans and the country to that extent, at least. The ways of Providence, though inscrutable, are always right. If a mild form of epidemic could appear at Atlantic City there would be few regrets.

The report in circulation in some of the counties of this district that a minority representation was denied Gen. Hunton in this city, is entirely erroneous. No such proposition was made, and with but one exception-the nomination for Governor last time-do we remember that any such plan ever obtained in the primaries here. The contest here was directly between Mesers. Neale and Hunton, and the delegates receiving the majority of the votes cast were elected.

The Shenandoah Herald says: "The debt question has given rise to a number of classes among politicians who are named according to their peculiar views. In our neighboring county, Rockingham, the following are names which are freely used in the papers and have, we have no doubt, their peculiar significance Funders, Anti Fanders, Re adjusters, Forcible Readjusters, Real Readjusters and Readjusters

Wendell Phillips says that President Hayes is a worse calamity to the Republicas party than Andrew Johnson was.

BROCKVILLE, Mo., July 25,-A planing mill owned by Tilly & Briggs was destroyed by

fire last night. Loss is \$10,000. CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—A special states that a fire at Sharou, Mercer county, Pena., early this morning destroyed Bowden's carriage factory, loss \$12,000 to \$20,000; Macken's grocery house, loss \$20,000; Henton's grocery, loss \$4,000, Heelter's shoe store, loss \$6 000; McCoraick's tobacco store. loss \$2,000; Haz-

ler's Packing House, loss \$8,000; Evans' two

barns, loss \$10,000. SHAD HATCHING .- Professor J. W. Milner, who has had charge of the shad hatching operations under the direction of the United States | ler, and proved that the jewels were given to her Fish Commissioner, Professor Baird, is now en- as an engagement present. Justice Dinkel gave I ever saw them before. gaged in the preparation of the report of the work of the season just completed. Speaking of the work on the Atlantic seaboard, and the distribution of young fish, the report says that at the Salmon Creek station on the Albemarle sound they obtained 12,730,000 eggs, and turned out 8,00,000 young fish. At the Havre de Grace station 12,2:0,000 eggs were obtained, and 9,575,-000 young fish were turned out. About 6,000,-000 young shad have been distributed in the rivers emptying into the Atlantic and Gulf of

Mexico during the season. The distribution of

shad during the past season has been carried on

on a much larger scale than any previous year,

with great success. Professor Baird now feels

assured that the restocking of the rivers of the

Atlantic with this valuable representative of the tinny tribe is only the work of a few years.

Boat Race. ing, but with every probability of abating be- rush into print with attacks on the fore the Harlon-Ross boat race comes off.

THE 5th CONGRESSIONAL DISTICT

The Salem Election. The writer of the following card, Mr. B. F Rixey, was formerly the State Senator from Fauquier county and is a gentleman of the bighest character :-

To the editor of the Warrenton Enterprise: The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Beckbam, now a resident of Alexandria, and a partner of Beckbam & Co., at half past eleven o'clock a. m. This was done, I suppose, to give General Hunton an opportunity to answer any questions that might be propounded to him. He took the stand and said it would give him great pleasure to answer any interrogatories that might be put to him. Some one of the crowd asked him how he stood in regard to the National Greenback party. He answered can didly, without reserve, that he was in full accord with that party, as his votes in Congress

would show. The next question propounded to him was, 'How do you stand on the readjustment of the State debt?" He replied without hesitation that he was in favor of that measure acd heartily endorsed the bill passed by the last Legisla-

ture for that purpose. Mr. B. F. Rixey then made a few remarks complimenting bim for the position be occu pied, and spoke highly of Mr. Neale, General Hunton's competitor, and regretted that he was not present that the people might see and hear him for themselves.

Mr. Beckham, elaiming to be temporary chairman, then called the meeting to order, And upon motion to elect a permanent chair man, Mr. John Beckham was put in nomina tion to represent General Hunton and Mr. B. F. Rizey for Mr. Neale. A proposition was then made, as it would be considered a test vote, that it should be taken by division, and tellers were appointed. Mr. Channing Smith was appointed teller for General Huntor; and Mr. William Marshall, of Edgeworth, on the part of Mr. Neale. The friends of Mr. Neale were then requested to retire and give the General's friends an opportunity to pass through the tellers. This they did, and did not inter fere or object to any votes passed by the tellers. Mr. Neale's friends were then requested to pass the tellers, and when they had passed, or were waiting to pass, sufficient in the opinion of Mr. Neal's friends to give him a majority of not less than twenty, the extraordinary proposition was made that a new count should be had. Mr. Neale's friends contended that they had not interfered with General Hunton's count, and protested against any such interference; they persisted and finally broke up the cougt; some of Mr. Neale's friends be lieving that they had been treated badly retired. To produce harmony, those that remained finally agreed to a third count. The same tellers reported though Marshall 136 for Mr. Neale; Mr. Smith, the teller for Gen. Hunton, four or five less as reported by Mr. Mar

Mr. Neale had a majority. They them insisted they should throw out some improper votes which they claimed had been cast. This Mr. Neale's friends insisted was not fair, because they had made no opposition to Hunton's count, and a committee was appointed to determine This committee failed to who was chairman. agree and made no report, and consequently no

chairman was elected. Mr. Beckham then resumed the chair and proceeded to organize the meeting, but courte-ously offered to retire in favor of Mr. Bixey, who replied that he did not recognize Mr. Beck ham's claims, but contended that he had a considerable majority on the first count, whereupon it was broken up, and one majority on the third count. Recognizing that no chairman had been elected, and to prevent any discord a proposition was made by Mr. Neale's friends to submit to a decision of the people, to be taken at some future day by ballot, and they would abide the decision. This proposition being declined, nothing else was left but for Mr. Neale's friends to organize and appoint delegates, which they B. F. RIVEY, chairman.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LAWFUL MEETING AT

SALEM. At a meeting of the conservative party of Mashall township, called by order of the county superintendent, on the 20th day of July, 1378 B F. Rixey was called to the chair, and R. S Rust was appointed secretary. The object of this meeting being explained to appoint delegates to the Alexandria Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, upon motion the following delegates were appointed: B. F. Rixey, Ludwell Lake, James F. Turner, Luther Asbby, William Marshall. Alternates—Jacob Heillsbower, Renjamin Mountjoy, A. J. Parr, John Cockerille, Lewis Fietcher.

Wm. Marshall of Edgworth, Scott county, was appointed in accordance with the county superintendent's order to form the county com-B. F. RIXEY, Chairman.

R. S. Ruar, Secretary.
[The above named delegates are all in favor of the nomination of S. C. Neale for Congress.]

WEDDING JEWELS IN COURT -A CASE of unusual interest was tried before Judge Din kel in the Fourth District Court. The parties to the action are all of the Jewish faith. Rachael Weinberg, a comely maiden, on the 18th instbecame engaged in marriage to Hyman Manson, and, as is the custom, a grand feast was prepared. A well known Jewish Rabbi also prepared a contract of marriage worded in Hebrew, some of the provisions of which are very amusing. For instance, should the engagement be broken off by either party the other shall pay a fine of \$50. There are numerous other odd provisions, and the document in its entirety resembles one of the books of Moses. The day siter the engage ment festival Manson accompanied his affianced to a store, and there purchased for her jewelry consisting of a gold watch and chain, gold ring. ear rings, etc. A few days afterward Manson and Rachel's father. Levy Weinberg, had a slight misunderstanding, during which, as Manson alleges, he was thrown from a chair by Weinberg and ordered to come but once a week, and that on the Jewish Sabbath, to see his affianced Manson, feeling aggrieved at this turn of affairs, thought that if he could not have Rachel as his wife she should not have the jewelry. The property was taken from Weinberg by the sheriff, Manson having instituted legal pro ceedings against the father, who, he claimed wrongfully retained the jewelry, as he had only given them to him in trust for his daughter to e delivered to her on the day of the wedding. After the jewels had been taken from the Weinbergs, they consulted their counsel, Mr. Alfred Steickler, who prepared their defence to the action. Mr. Steickler, undoubtedly in order to gain sympathy for his interesting client, and to have her substituted as the defendant in the place of her father, interposed an interpleader to the suit of Manson, and the consequence was that Manson had to fight the legal battle with Rachel and not with her father Being now properly before the court, Rachel claimed the jewels as her own, alleging that her intended had made her an absolute gift of them. On the dwellings, loss \$3,000; other dwellings and trial before Justice Dinkel the plaintiff and his witnesses testified that the jewelry was not to be given to Rachel until the day of the wedding, August 10th next, and that the father held them for safe keeping. On the other hand, Rachel and her witnesses were examined by Mr. Steickjewels to be delivered to her.-N. I. Ne. 32.

[COMMUNICATED. The communication of "Oitizen," in last night's Gazette, contained a very unnecessary attack upon the firemen of this city. The use of the steam whistle for signalling and other purposes at fires is of much assistance to the firemen in their rapid and very often onerous labors, and "Citizens" who have not sufficient public spirit to take part in those labors, should at least try to endure in patience the noise, little or great, which may ensue upon a fire ground. Where there are sick persons, and the firemen are notified of the fact, they invariable take every precaution to make as little noise as possible, and the very engine alluded to by "Citizen" has, to writer's knowledge, been driven three squares out of its proper route to a fire in order to avoid ST JOHN, N. B., July 25. - The weather to- disturbing a sick gentleman. Make your reday is fine and clear. A high wind is prevail- ports to the proper officers, gentlemen, but don't

The Potter Committee.

Several "visiting statesmen" were examined yesterday at Atlantic City before the Potter Committee. The testimony of Messrs. Kelley, Baker, Hale and Danford was taken, giving each an account of his mission to New Orleans, and each testifying that nothing was done to influence the decision of the Returning Board or to falsify the result of the election. J. Hale Sypher (brother to J. R. Sypher, counsel for Anderson,) testified that D. A. Weber showed him what Lurported to be a letter from Mr. Sherman, which, according to his recollection, corresponded substantially with the alleged Sherman letter exhibited by James E. Ander

Mr. Hale testified that he went to New Ocleans solely at the request of President Grant and not at the instance of General Hayes or any person for him. President Grant requested him, with other gentlemen, to witness the count Sherman were intimate and they expressed have been sent to me without my knowing it; their views to each other with freedom. All any such letter would have excited my resent the republican visitors maintained the position ment. The letter ou its face is insulting. that they should be careful to abstain from any attempted tefluence on the returning board .-So far as he knew this pricciple was strictly ly improper. They say, "we have earefully carried out. Witness had no recollection of hearing of James E. Anderson while he was in our interview; your answer that we shall be taken Louisiana, nor did he remember having seen or heard of Weber. He did not know of Senator Sherman being in secret consultation out sidy of his own immediate associates. The witness and Senator Sherman were together every day. He had not seen the letter pur porting to have been written by Weber and Anderson, dated November 19, 1876, and the alleged reply of Senator Sperman. It such letters were written, he thought, from his intimacy with Senator Sherman, that he would have heard of the fact. The witness testified to the part he took in the examination of the returns from East Baton Rouge, and, like the witnesses who preceded him, he characterized as false the testimony of Weber about the visitiog republicans influencing the action of the returning hoard.

Gen. Butler-From all that you saw while witnessing the action of the returning board. did you see anything to convince you that if Hayes was elected President Packard was not elected Governor.

Mr. Hale-No, sir. I thought that if Hayes was elected President Packard was elected Gov croor. I thought both were cleeted.

General Builer-That is all I want to know. Secretary Sherman made a statement that he s now Secretary of the Treasury, but in No-States. He was invited by President Grant by telegram in terms something like the following: 'I would be gratified if you would go to New Orleans to wieness the count." At first he declined to go; but a second telegram was received from President Grant, eaging: "I think it till the Wednesday after. Oa his way to Cincinnati he stopped at Columbus, where he saw Governor Hayes. In reply to interrogatories by Mr. Hiscock, be said his conversation with Governor Hayes was generally about the election, all then being in the dark. He took with him a copy of the election laws of Louisiana .--He reached New Orleans on the 15th of November, and on the next day met in consulta-

tion the other gentlemen appointed by the President. Secretary Sherman then substantially stated from the printed report the propo- came for a place in the State Department, and sition made to them by the democratic visitors with reference to the count, the response of the had been to Mr. Evarts and wanted your corepublicans being that they could not interfere | dorsement. You said you would not give it to with the election officers, as they were there at | me. That was the end of it. Mr. Wells came the request of the President simply to witness in and I left. the count, and that their position was rather as In reply to a question the Secretary said that citizens to report actual facts transpiring in while in New Orleans he wrote a letter to Gen.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25 .- General Garfield arrived this morning to testify before the Potter Committee. The only other witnesses as yet here are Secretary Sherman, Judge Frumbull and Frank Mawry, of Louisians .--

Senators Kellogg and Patterson are in town. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25 .- Secretary Sherman resumed his testimony this morning before the Potter Committee. There was, as on previous occasions, a large attendance of auditors. The Secretary was interrogated by Representative Hiscock, and said that on the 17th of November the visiting republicans called on the returning board to pay their respects, having understood that the visiting democrats nad paid a similar visit of courtesy the day before. The republicans stated that they came to New Orleans at the request of President Grant and of political organizations to witness the count, not to interfere with the official duties of the board, and they expressed the hope that the proceedings would be conducted openly. The board adopted a resolution invit ing five gentlemen on each side to be present as witnesses of the proceedings. The republican visitors thought the democratic visitors were more active than they were, mingling with the board and examining papers. In all other respects the conduct of both parties was

the same. Shortly after the board commenced their business on the 20th of November, and testimony began to be taken under the rules it became necessary to prepare interrogatories and cross interrogatories. The visiting republicans endeavored to procure copies. As fast as they could on the republican side as these accamulated rapidly, the work of examin terday and died. She was 9 years old, and a ing the bulldezed parishes was divided, great favorite. Her record was from 2:25 to camulated rapidly, the work of examin-Cortlandt Parker being assigned to East 2:31. She was of Hambleton stock and valued Feliciana, General Garfield to West Feliciana, at \$3 000. Mr. Hale to East Baton Rogue, Gen. White to Oaschita, and Judge Kelly to Moorehouse parish. The republican visitors designated five persons to attend the board in pursuance of in-

virgion; the first day the witness attended. Q. Did you or any of your associates meet privately with any member or members of the Board? A, I reply emphatically no. I was never privately or alone with any member of the poard. I treated the members the same as I would have treated any other court or tribunal before which I appeared, either as a witness or an advocate, ate dinners with them and other guests, but never alone. I never mentioned the duties of the returning board or alluded to the investigation or protests to any member of the recurning board; while in New Ocleans I was in the Castom House several times, but never transacted any business there.

Q. When you were in New Orleans did you meet with D. A. Weber? A. I do not remember meeting either him or Anderson, except in a casual way. I met with hundreds of persons without them making a particular impression on my mind. I have somewhat indefinite recollection that Weber and Anderson came to me at the restaurant, ecgaged in a short inconsequential talk, and then went away. Mr. Stoughton was present with me; do not think

In response to agestions, Mr. Sherman nied emphatically the truth of the testimony of Jas. E. Anderson, alleging conversation between Mr. Sherman and Weber and Anderson, in which it was represented that Mr. Sherman said : "I wanted to see you gentlemen, as there was some difficulty in reference to your parishes. Now this is a crisis in which, not only Louisthis his eldest child to Rev. G. W. Nelson, than the circumstances of the case would warrant us in doing, and I have done a great deal more than safety would warrant me in doing," said be (Sherman.) "What do you mean by that?" Weber said. "The people of my parish are considerably waked up, and I have made a protest, which is, perhaps, more sweeping than his age.

This his eldest child to Rev. G. W. Nelson, the standard of 1705, 1,001,945 tons of whose short though useful ministry is remembered by many. She afterward married Philip bered by many. She afterward married Philip hered by many. She afterward married Philip anthracite and 317,843 of charcoal.

The most significant fact of all, however, is the rapidity with which Bessemer steel rails are superseding iron, their production having grown from 2.550 tons in 1867, when they were the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the late J. E. Douglass, e.q., in the 24th year of the former being consumed, 934,497 tons of charcoal.

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On the night of the 24th inst, at Red Sulphur are superseding iron, their production having grown from 2,550 tons in 1867, when they were the former being consumed, 934,497 tons of charcoal.

On the night of the

undoubtedly in danger of my life." "Well," said Sherman, "what necessity is there for your going back?" Weber said, "my family is there, my wife and children are there, my whole property is there, what have I to do? Mr. Sherman said "you can be provided for eliewhere," etc.

Secretary Sherman in reply to the above said he never had such a conversation, he never could have made a speech about controlling Iatronage por did any bedy mention to him anything of a forged protest. He never heard of such a thing and when in New Orleans he was very cautious in his expressions as were his associates. Secretary Sherman was shown the letter alleged to have been written to him by Weber and Anderson, dated November 20 1876, and said that he never received such a letter and never saw or heard of it until it was published. When said the Secretary, "this matter came to my knowledge I sent to my home to Ohio for my papers to be forwarded to me in order that I might find the original of of the vote in Louisiana. He and Senator this letter if it was there; said letter could not

Q. In what respect is the letter insulting?
A. It is suggestive of falsehood and exceedingconsidered the argument advanced by you in care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you we would be obliged to leave the State will you therefore stare in writing who we shall look to for the faltilment of these promises." In response to further questions Secretary Sharman said he never suggested to these men employment for any service they might render in connection with the returning board or in any other way, nor was any promise of reward even intimated. With referrence to the alleged reply Secretary Sherman said, most emphatically, he did not write such a letter; at the same time, however, as he stated when this investigation began, there were things in it that he would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what he believed to be their duty if he had been asked, but ne did not think he wrote the letter. He believed he did say in conversation with various gentlemen. that all republicans in Louisians who stoody by their guns deserved great credit. If he had been a citizen of Louisiana he would probably have been killed, for he should have resisted the rifle club who, in addition to other crimes, drove negroes from their homes to the swamps. His conversations there on that subject were similar to the remarks he had uttered in the Senate, and he would make then in New Orleans to-day. Applause by the audience ) There never could be peace and quiet while these things occurred. In the fall of 1876 in Louisians there were accres of intimidation, violence and wrongs. He could vember, 1876, was a Senator of the United not think of these occurrences, even now, without a feeling of resentment and without exciting his anger. The testimony was over whelming. Secretary Sherman in reply to a question, handed in a memorandom, detailing the cir-cumstances of Anderson's visit to him at the Treasury Departmen, in March last and giving an account of the converimportant for you to go;" but he did not go sation, as noted at the time by the Secretary's stenographer. In the course of the colleguy, Secretary Sherman, in reply to Anderson, said he did not remember a certain alleged conversation, to which Anderson replied, 'if you don't then there is no use in my recall-Secretary Sherman-" What did you talk with

Mr. Auderson-1 told you I had come to did not care for a place in your Department I you told me to go to Mr. Evarts. I told you I

Hayes as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T., NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23, 1876. My DEAR SIR:-I have not written you sooner for the progress of our visitation will be known to you through papers sooner than from my letters, and the telegraph office here is more public than a sheriff's sale. We some times hear of private telegrams before they are delivered. The action of the returning board has thus far been open, fair, and only confirms the general result known before. We are now approaching the contested parishes. To five of them, viz: Baton Rouge, East and West Feliciana, Moorehouse and Ouachita the evidence

of intimidation is well made out

Saratoga Races. SARATOGA, July 25 .- This was the third day of the Saratoga races. The weather was good and the track in good condition. First raca--purse \$300; maidens four years old or upward, allowed 7 peupds, one mile, was won by Bramble by a length, with Loulonia second, and Garrick, a poor third. Time, 1:45. Second race-The Saratoga cup, for all ages, two struck us just abaft the main deck, he saw his miles and a quarter, was won by Parole, in a gallop, by four lengths, with Joe second, and General Philips third. Time, 4:081. Third of the wind was 60 miles per hour without race-Three quarters of a mile, Perfection change of cars. The waves swept over us "every jumped into the lead and kept it till the end, winning by a length, with Bonnie Wood second, and Belmont's filly, third. Time, 1:17%.

Death of a Race Mare.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 25.—Hagh Rebill's trotting mare, Lady Dexter, burst a blood ves sel while trotting on the Somerville course yes-

First Congres ional District. Gloucester outday sends delegates to the

Tappahannock convention in favor of Gen. W. B. Paliaferro first, and then for Bland and

Failure.

CINCINNATI, July 25 .- J. F. Davis, dry goods dealer at Ironton, O., has made an assignment. Liabilities are \$50,000, and his assets nominally the same amount.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS .- A general meeting of the officers of the New York Savngs banks was announced to be held at Saratoga yesterday for the purpose of organizing an association of savings banks in order to secure hereafter a uniform system in the management of savings bank business. It is claimed that the savings banks of that State have been injured by the operations of banks under the same name in other States which are not really entitled to be considered banks of savings, being authorized to buy and shave paper. It is proposed to have a State savings bank association, not only for mutual protection, but also to secure, if possible, a more perfect system of the management of this class of trusts in the State and elsewhere, so as to be prapared to furnish information which will prevent legislation that will weaken the banks.

MARRIED.

In Washington, on the 7th instant, by Rev. B. F. Bittinger, JAS. E. SHUTT, of Texacans, Ark., and SUSAN A. BROWN, of this city.

DIED.

At Wytheville, Va., at the parsonage, the residence of her son, Rev. G. W. Nelson, on the ians, but the whole country is involved, and it | 3d of July, Mrs. JANE E. NELSON, of Mont Is a time when we expect and want every republican and every true patriot to stand by us. Now I hope you gentlemen are to do that thing." "Well, Mr. Sherman," said Weber, "Mr. Anderson and I have already done more than the circumstances of the case would warrant than the circumstances of the case would warrant the strength was already to the case would warrant the circumstances of the case war

Trip to Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and the Capes. | Written for the Alexandria Gazette. ]

of a party to take in the above excursion, given under the management of Messrs. Helphen-Washington at 6:30 p. m., and stopping at Alexandria, took on board a pilgrim crowd of twelve good men and true. After a delightful moselight ride down the placid and historic old Potomac, daylight found us off Point Lookout. After passing the Point all were summoned to breakfast, and it was just at this time that waves of trouble commenced to roll across our peaceful breasts. Naturally enough we all had an achieg void, and to fill said void was some thing impossible with such a meal before us. Sawing wood was comparative pleasure to masticating the becksteak; the crabs were old enough to vote, and the coffee was too weak to even settle. Making quick work of our meal. all went on deck; stretching out before us as far as the eye could reach, was the grand old Chesapeake. There was just wind enough to make it enjoyable, and as the soft strains of masic, mingled with the murmaring of the sea, fliaten out on this bright summer Sunday morning, it made one feel completely oblivious to all the world and its surroundings, and struck a chord in our natures that had a tendency to make us feel that our short and troubled lives had not been lived in vain. Arriving at Fortress Mooroe about Sa, m. we disembarked. The arrillery band was on the wharf, and as we filed out the starboard gangway, played "Whoa Emma." There was also a salute of twenty one guns, the garrison marched out in fu'l uniform. and all the honors the station afforded we were the recipients of. Only stopping here one hour, we set sail for Norfolk, reaching there after a ron of about twelve koats. The Alexan dria innocents, headed by our band, and officered by Captain R. J. D. Lieutenant B. H.F. Sergeacts M. B. P. and H. S., and Surgeon Dr. E. S., made a forced march into the interior. Heary M. Stabley's expedition through the torrid clime of Africa was pleasing and cool to the sames compared to this march of ours through the streets of this "City by the Sea." It was so bot that suo umbrellas caught fire, and it is said that all that separates Hmust have either been list, straged or stolen on loadion, and his opinion is that it Grant is last Sunday. Five of our gallant little company were prestrated and had to be sent to the says: - "I do not think that he would take any steamer in ice carts, and until we left all the passengers, including even the ladies, wore their clothes at half mast. McV. of Alexandria, was put in the ice chest. Leaving this steaming, broiling, old fashionable brick yard, we again headed our ship for Old Point, and after reaching there made a stay of four hours; some went surf bathing, some fishing, boating, &z., &c. The Hygeia Hotel bere is one of the finest in the country, and set a table that, after leaving it, will long be remembered for its splendid cusine. C. A., A. P. and F. A. K. ate so much that it was next to impossible for them to get a bathing suit to fit them, and as for little "Pete," he got outside of coough provender to colic a circus camel. H. C. P. seek for a place. You told me you had no got in his fine work also, and the suit he wore | House of Dieraeli nevertheless, has been de place in the Department for me. I told you I on this occasion made the people fairly howl. and after he had shipped about two barrels of salt water, found he could not get it off, and expects to wear it until the end of time. Juo. thought he was a good swimmer, and got in the under tow, and in his frantic efforts to get to shore left his wardrobe in the dark blue sea, and had to anchor himself out in shallow water uctil the boat left. Several times he was taken for a can bouy, and small boys sat on the wharf throwing pebbles at him for amusement. There was quite a brave deed performed here. A little boy named Dixon, from Washington, fell overboard, and would have drowned, only for Mr. Geo. Driver, who, regardless of his white vest, leaped over after him. The water was very shallow and George dived head foremost; the consequence being, he got stuck in the sand. His friends now call him "Pile Driver." We had some very distinguished personages aboard. Among them were Gen. Firz Lie and Roberts," of the "Capital." On the first night's cruise there was an impromptu concert. Gen. Lee sang "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," and Roberts told us all about the Potter

investigation. This lady is a most interesting conversationalist, and has a brain weighing about 51 ounces net. As the ship had to go to the Capes, we had our lines east off and left Old Point at 4:30. Rounding the Capes, our prow was headed homeward. Sailing along with a wet sheet and a flowing anchor the nautical eye of the writer soon observed squalls ahead, and so informed the captain. He was not at first disposed to act on the suggestion, but finally, when one error. Then terror reigned supreme; all the ladies went down in the coal bin. The velocity time." and if it had not been for the coolness displayed by the Alexandria boys, there would have been a total wreck-no insurance. This exentsion will long be remembered as the most memorable epoch in the lives of all on boardperhaps. After entering the river the waves sub-ided and all was peace. A meeting was then held on the hurricane deck, with Billy Pentfield in the chair. A sense of the meeting was then called for, but it was afterwards found there was very little in the crowd. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the gentlemen who gave the excursion, who were indefatigable in their endeavors to please every one. Also to Captain Wm. Nowell and his officers and men. In fact this, taking altogether, was the boss

excursion of the season,

condition of the iron trade for 1877 with that of the previous years as furnished by the accual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, discloses some interesting facts. Premising that last year, taken as a whole, was the most upprofitable the trade has yet passed through, the figures show that while the production of pig iron was 2,314 585 tons, an in crease of ien and one half per cent. over 1876, the price fell from \$20.75 per ton in January, 1877, to \$18 in December, and has sires then further decided to \$17.50, Of 716 farnaces in the country, 270 were in and 446 out of blast. an increase, however, in the total number of four furnaces, and of those is operation a gain of 34. Pennsylvania heads the list, with 147 of her 278 furnaces idie, Virginia follows with but 5 out of 33 in blast, Michigan reports but 9 of her 32 active, while all of North Carolina's-but 7 in number-were silent. The working capacity of the 716 farnaces, which is given as the total on December 31, 1877, is 4,000,000 tons, the nearest approach to which is je 6 J. C. MILBURN in actual production was the yield of 1873, 2,868 278 tons. Of the 22 States that made pig iron last year, Pennsylvania is credited with 49 per cent, of the total production, and it is stated as a remarkable fact that she has shown a steady increase in this percentage ever since 1873, while there has been a general decline in distant States. During the same period the product of New York was considatly greater, and that of New Jersey doubled. The statistics prove that bituminous coal and coke are gaining on anthracite and charcoal the former being consumed, 934,497 tons of pe 21 J. C. MILBURN. in the manufacture of iron, 1,061,945 tons of

THE IRON TRADE. - A comparison of the

The most significant fact of all, however, is the rapidity with which Bessemer steel rails ORANGES AND LEMONS for sale by je 17 J. C. MILBURN

from 905 930 tops in 1872 to 332 540 last year. As for steel in other forms the increase during the same period was from 160,108 to 637,342 tons. The comparison of imports The writer was fortunate enough to be one shows a falling off from \$61,724,277 in 1872 and \$10,584 126 in 1976 to \$9,195,368 in 1877. while our exports rose from \$10,630,125 in stine, Bentley and Price, of Washington, last | 1872 to \$11,794.743 in 1876, and \$16,659,675 Saturday. The steamer "Jane Moseley" left in 1877, besides \$3,000,000 additional experted annually to Canada.

Much the same condition of business, if not decidedly worse, exists on the other side of the water, the production of pig iron in Great Britain having declined to 6,300,000 tops in 1877, less by 250,000 than in 1876, with the exports smaller by 1,238,111 tons as compared with 1872. The prospect for the present year, while not encouraging, at least gives no sign of further disaster, prices about holding their own, and in steel rails exhibiting a slight

Grant.

The Washington Post publishes an interview with Col. John S. Mosby on the subject of General Grant's candidacy in 1880. Co'onel Mosby says he received a long letter from General Grant about a month ago, (the substance of which has appeared in the Gazette.) but no allusion was made in it to his future course or probable candidacy. Colonel Mo-by believes Grant will be cominated by acclamation as the republican candidate for President in 1850, and that he will be overwhelmingly clusted. He says Grant can carry all the States Haves did and several more, and that Grant in the only republican who can carry any Southern State; that he can carry States in the South because Southern wen will dare more and risk more to support him than anybody else. He concludes: 'It's the carural desire of the American peo ple to see a great man at the helm of the gov croment, and those who desire to see the national credit upitald against reputiators are or him; those who regard the rights of prop erry as -acred, are for box, because they believe the Government needs a strong man to protect the rights of property against the assaults of the communists. Gar. G. aut will be sustained by the conservative sentiment of the country

st the next election.

George H. Willisms, of Oregon, Audiney General of the United States unfor President Grant, says there is a general feeling as far as his observation bas extended that Gen. Grant should receive the republican presidential nomnominated he will be the uex: President. He action to secure a nomination. It would have to seek him, as it did before, and it he felt he was wanted he would not refuse. The feeling is entirely a popular one, not brought about by his political friends at all. The politicians, to giving any support to the idea, are simply following the people, not leading them. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, he will undoubt edly be the next republican candidate and the next President. There is not the same feeling of lealousy among prominent republicaes that there was a few years ago, and I knew of no one so likely to be selected as Gee. Grant

BEACONSFIELD'S GARTER, -A Hebrew, or corated with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, by the Queen's own hand, at Osborne He now wears the Star and Carter, and quote. L, who set all the girls crazy on tibe boat, the motto, Honi soit qui maly peose with the proudest Dake of England. He is a member of this order founded in honor of the Blessed Trisity, the Virgin, and St. George of Merrie England, and can inscribe biaself: "Eques aureae periscelidis." He is one of the selected forty seven, the proudest names of Europe, for the Order of the Garter is esteemed a higher honor than the Order of the Golden Fleece The order has been very explusive, and it now includes only the Queen and the males of the royal family, with the King of Italy, the Em peror of Germany, the Kingsoi Portugal, Den mark and Belgium, the Salrau, the Shah, the Emperors of Austria, Russia and Brazil, the King of Greece, some of the German grand dukes and princes connected by blood or man riage with the royal family, thirteen dukes of England, nine earls, two marquises, and Vis count Stratford de Redeliffe. The Bishop of Wiochester, Dr. Browne, formerly of Elly, 15 chaplain of the order, the Bishop of Oxford Dr. Mackarness, is charcellor, the Dean of Windsor is registrar, and Sir Albert Woods is garter king of arms. The usher of the black rod is the magnificent servant of this order, and the costume worn on State occasions is gorge ous. The garter, made of dark blue velvet

edged with gold, bearing the motto in golden letters, with buckle and pendant of gold, richly chased, worn on the left leg below the knee the mantle, of blue velvet, lined with white taffeta, with a star embroidered on the left breast; the hood of crimson velvet; the surcoat, likewise of crimson velvet, flasd with white taffeta; the hat, of black velvet, haed with white taffets; a plume of white ostrich feath ere; having to the centre a tuft of black heron's feathers, all fastened to the hat by a hand of diamonds; the collar, of gold, consisting of twenty six pieces, each in the form of a garter, enameled szure; the George, or figure of St. George on horseback, encountering the dragon, attached to the collar, and the lesser George pendent from a broad dark blue ribbon over the left shoulder; the star, of eight points, silver, upon the centre of which is the cross of St. George, gules, encircled with the garter; and the ribbon of the order, garter bine.

Seizure. QUEDEC July 25,-The customs authorities have nade a seizure of uncut diamonds and jewelry valued at \$3,840, belonging to a firm named Davis, of Mostrea, on the mail steamer Samaritan, which arrived out on Saturday last.

Drowned. FLUSHING N. Y., July 25.—Mary McCoy, aged 12, and Lizzie Sweney, aged 15, of Minecla, L. I., were drowned on Tucsiay in a mill pond near Great Neck.

Clarke county elects delegates to the Cougressional Convention on the 12th of August

FOR RENT-The premises Nos. 85 and 8. King street, formerly occupied as a banking house, and more recently ty H. C. Slaymaker, insurance agent. Apply to JAMES C. NEVETT, chee over Burke & Herbert's bank-

A RNOLD'S BALSAM, for the cure of Diegram of my 8 W. A. JOHNSON

25 BBLS REFINED SUGAR in store and for sale at bottom prices by B. W. AVERY, 226 King at

NEW CROP TEAS at je 25 J. J. C. MILBURN S FRESH OATMEAL received this day. ALLEN C. HARMON ap 30

PURE PORT WINE just received GEO. McBURNEY & GEO. MCBURNEY & SON PRIME LEMONS and ORANGES at mh 12 J. C. & E. MILBURN J. C. & E. MILBURN S.

protest, which is, perhaps, more sweeping than his age.

it should have been, and if I go back I will be [Londoun and Fauquier papers please copy.] while the product of iron rails has declined I my?

O. WM. RAMSAY.